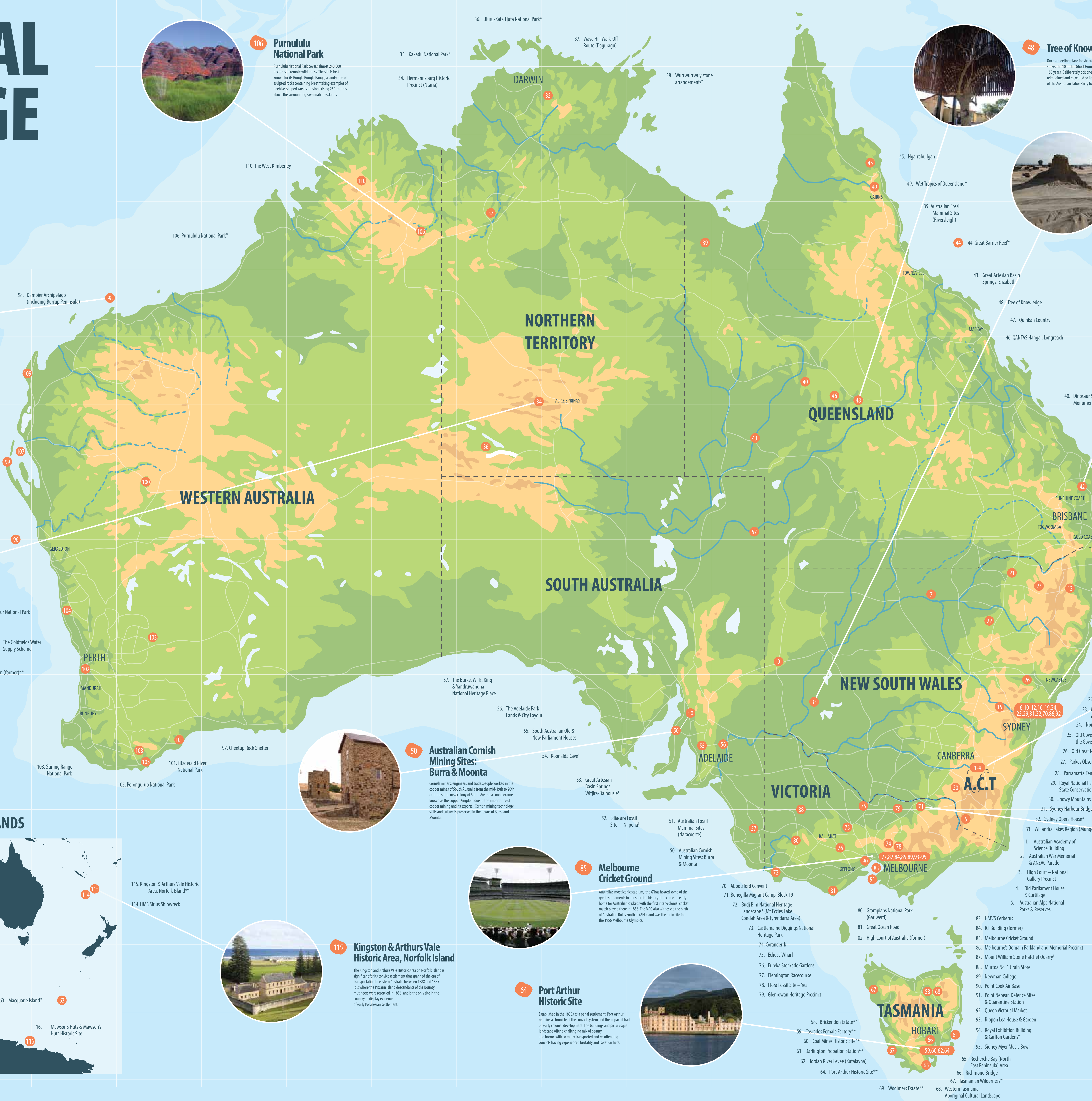
NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACES


NORTHERN TERRITORY
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
QUEENSLAND
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
TASMANIA
A.C.T
DARWIN
ALICE SPRINGS
CAIRNS
TOWNSVILLE
MACKAY
SUNSHINE COAST
BRISBANE
TOOWOOMBA
GOLD COAST
NEWCASTLE
SYDNEY
CANBERRA
MELBOURNE
GEELONG
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PERTH
MANDURAH
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31. Sydney Harbour Bridge
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33. Willandra Lakes Region (Mungo)*
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58. Brickendon Estate**
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66. Richmond Bridge
67. Tasmanian Wilderness*
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73. Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park
74. Coranderrk
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76. Eureka Stockade Gardens
77. Flemington Racecourse
78. Flora Fossil Site – Yea
79. Glenrowan Heritage Precinct
80. Grampians National Park (Gariwerd)
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83. HMVS Cerberus
84. ICI Building (former)
85. Melbourne Cricket Ground
86. Melbourne's Domain Parkland and Memorial Precinct
87. Mount William Stone Hatchet Quarry†
88. Murtoa No. 1 Grain Store
89. Newman College
90. Point Cook Air Base
91. Point Nepean Defence Sites & Quarantine Station
92. Queen Victorial Market
93. Rippon Lea House & Garden
94. Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens*
95. Sidney Myer Music Bowl
96. Batavia Shipwreck Site & Survivor Camps Area 1629 – Houtman Abrolhos
97. Cheetup Rock Shelter†
98. Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)
99. Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 – Cape Inscription Area
100. Erawondoo Hill
101. Fitzgerald River National Park
102. Fremantle Prison (former)**
103. The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme
104. Lesueur National Park
105. Porongurup National Park
106. Purnululu National Park*
107. Shark Bay*
108. Stirling Range National Park
109. The Ningaloo Coast*
110. The West Kimberley
111. Wilgie Mia Aboriginal Ochre Mine†
113. HMAS Sydney II & HSK Kormoran Shipwreck Sites

106 Purnululu National Park

Purnululu National Park covers almost 240,000 hectares of remote wilderness. The site is best known for its Bungle Bungle Range, a landscape of sculpted rocks containing breathtaking examples of beehive-shaped karst sandstone rising 250-metres above the surrounding savannah grasslands.

48 Tree of Knowledge

Once a meeting place for shearers during their 1891 labour strike, the 10 metre Ghost Gum stood proudly in Barcaldine for 150 years. Deliberately poisoned in 2007, the tree has been reimagined and recreated so its importance in the formation of the Australian Labor Party lives on.

33 Willandra Lakes Region (Mungo)

Willandra contains a system of ancient lakes formed over the last two million years, most of which are fringed by a crescent-shaped dune or lunette. Aboriginal people lived on their shores for some 50,000 years – and it is here that Australia's oldest known human remains, Mungo Lady and Mungo Man, were discovered .

98 Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula)

The Dampier Archipelago is one of our most important regions for Aboriginal rock art. The area contains tens of thousands of petroglyph engravings and a high density of stone arrangements. The engravings and stone arrangements provide an outstanding visual record of Aboriginal societies and their response to the rise of sea levels at the end of the last Ice Age.

34 Hermannsburg Historic Precinct (Ntaria)

The buildings that remain in the Hermannsburg Historic Precinct reveal the influence of German Lutherans on Indigenous Australians in southern Central Australia. Established by two missionaries in 1877, Hermannsburg became a refuge for the Arrernte people from violent conflict. Born there in 1902, acclaimed artist Albert Namatjira was the most famous exponent of the painting style recognised as the Hermannsburg School.

42 Glass House Mountains National Landscape

The Glass House Mountains are a spectacular feature of South East Queensland. Rising abruptly from the coastal plain, they provide insights into the volcanic history of the eastern Australian mainland and form a breathtaking landscape rich in diverse vegetation and home to a variety of birds and animals.

6 Bondi Beach

Sand, surf and sunscreen: Bondi Beach is world famous as the quintessential Australian beach and home of the world's first surf lifesaving club. From the red and yellow caps of Bondi's lifesavers, to the Bondi Iceberg swimmers and the familiar Bondi Nippers competing at summer carnivals, each are iconic of Australia's beach culture and is part of our cultural identity.

4 Old Parliament House & Curtilage

An important symbol of Australia's political heritage, Old Parliament House in Canberra was the seat of national power for 61 years. Its front steps hosted one of the defining events in our political history – when Prime Minister Gough Whitlam made his 'God save the Queen' address after his dismissal by the Governor-General Sir John Kerr on 11 November 1975.

50 Australian Cornish Mining Sites: Burra & Moonta

Cornish miners, engineers and tradespeople worked in the copper mines of South Australia from the mid-19th to 20th centuries. The new colony of South Australia soon became known as the Copper Kingdom due to the importance of copper mining and its exports. Cornish mining technology, skills and culture is preserved in the towns of Burra and Moonta.

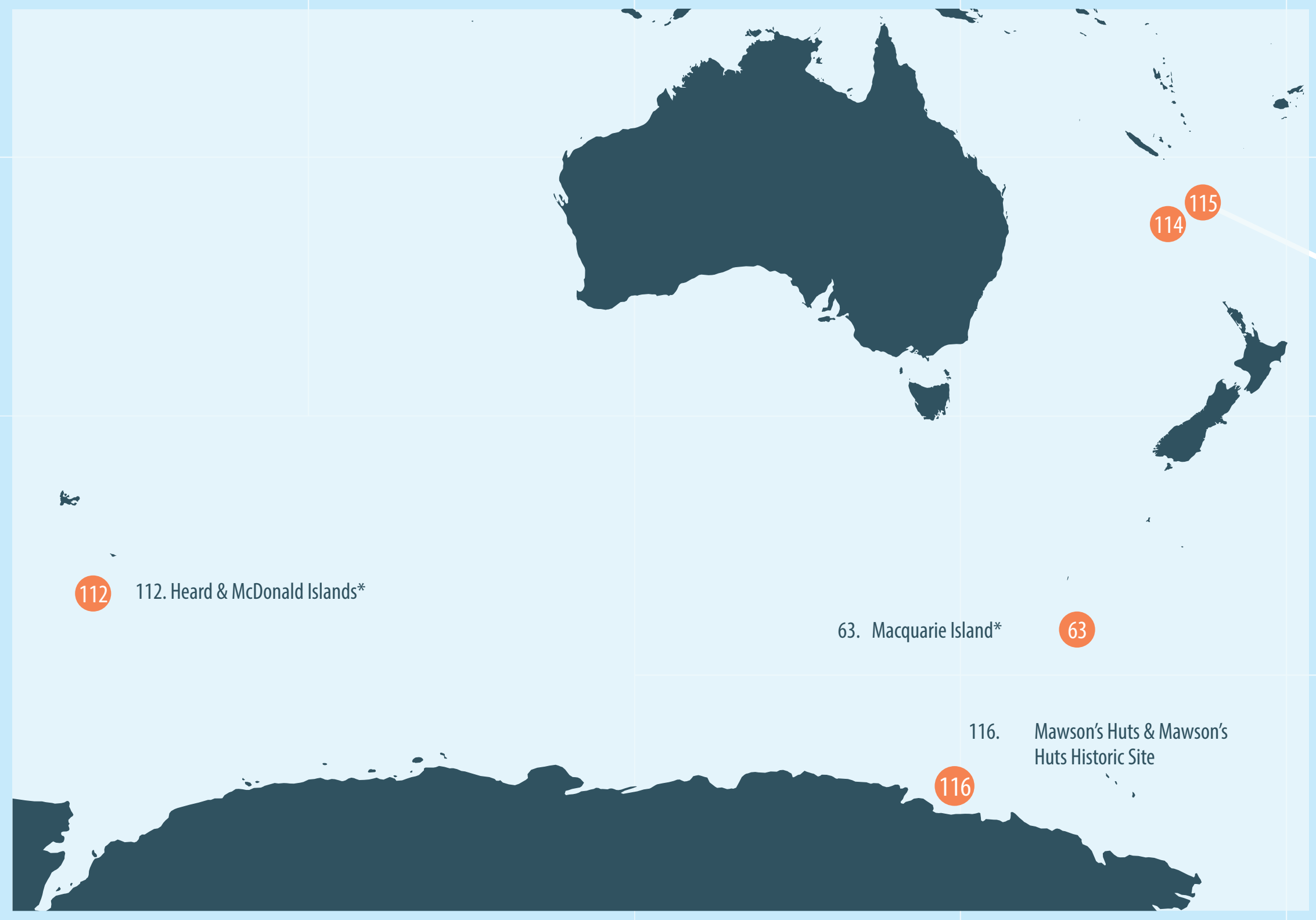
85 Melbourne Cricket Ground

Australia's most iconic stadium, 'the G' has hosted some of the greatest moments in our sporting history. It became an early home for Australian cricket, with the first inter-colonial cricket match played there in 1856. The MCG also witnessed the birth of Australian Rules Football (AFL), and was the main site for the 1956 Melbourne Olympics.

71 Bonegilla Migrant Camp—Block 19

Post-World War Two migration. transformed Australia socially, culturally and economically. The Bonegilla Migrant Camp was our largest and longest operating migrant reception and training centre, with 300,000 mainly European people residing there between 1947 and 1971. It is estimated over 1.5 million descendants of Bonegilla migrants live in Australia today.

EXTERNAL TERRITORIES & REMOTE ISLANDS


112. Heard & McDonald Islands*
63. Macquarie Island*
116. Mawson's Huts & Mawson's Huts Historic Site
115. Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area, Norfolk Island**
114. HMS Sirius Shipwreck

115 Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area, Norfolk Island

The Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area on Norfolk Island is significant for its convict settlement that spanned the era of transportation to eastern Australia between 1788 and 1855. It is where the Pitcairn Island descendants of the Bounty mutineers were resettled in 1856, and is the only site in the country to display evidence of early Polynesian settlement.

64 Port Arthur Historic Site

Established in the 1830s as a penal settlement, Port Arthur remains a chronicle of the convict system and the impact it had on early colonial development. The buildings and picturesque landscape offer a challenging mix of beauty and horror, with so many transported and re-offending convicts having experienced brutality and isolation here.

Australian Government

Australian Heritage Council

NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACE

Visit our website at **environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national-heritage-list**

*World Heritage Site
** Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Property
† For cultural reasons, the location has not been disclosed publicly
This map has been designed to celebrate the heritage values of the places on Australia's National Heritage List, please visit our website to view precise locations.
Map valid as of April 2021

NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

1. Australian Academy of Science Building (0-12)

Built in 1959, the futuristic copper dome of the Australian Academy of Science represents a milestone in the Australian construction industry. Designed by one of our most prominent architects, Sir Roy Grounds, the Shine Dome commemorates the creation of the Academy, and reflects the bold modernism of this period.

Michael Lindquist © Department of the Environment and Energy

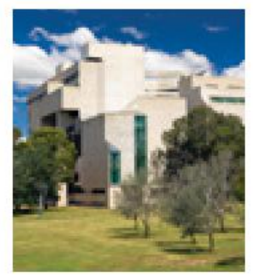
2. Australian War Memorial & ANZAC Parade (0-12)

Located at the heart of the nation's capital, the Australian War Memorial and ANZAC Parade are inspiring and moving landmarks that allow for public and personal reflection on our experience of war.

Steve Wray © Department of the Environment and Energy

3. High Court-National Gallery Precinct (0-12)

The High Court-National Gallery Precinct is significant for its design achievement as a group of public buildings conceived and constructed as an integrated whole. Part of a grand panorama reflected on the waters of Lake Burley Griffin, the High Court and National Gallery of Australia are also outstanding examples of late twentieth century Brutalist architecture.



Dragi Markovic © Department of the Environment and Energy

4. Old Parliament House & Curtilage (0-12)

An important symbol of Australia's political heritage, Old Parliament House in Canberra was the seat of national power for 61 years. Its front steps hosted one of the defining events in our political history – when Prime Minister Gough Whitlam made his 'God save the Queen' address after his dismissal by the Governor-General Sir John Kerr on 11 November 1975.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

NEW SOUTH WALES

5. Australian Alps National Parks & Reserves (N-13)

The Australian Alps contain the highest mountains on mainland Australia and feature diverse alpine and sub-alpine environments, significant fossils, cold-adapted flora and fauna, and spectacular landscapes including extensive wildflower displays in summer and vast snowy vistas in winter. Cultural values include historic Aboriginal moth feasting, past alpine grazing, snow-based recreation and opportunities to experience remoteness in a natural environment.

John Barker © Department of the Environment and Energy

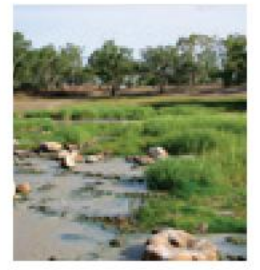
6. Bondi Beach (0-11)

Sand, surf and sunscreen: Bondi Beach is world famous as the quintessential Australian beach and home of the world's first surf lifesaving club. From the red and yellow caps of Bondi's lifesavers, to the Bondi Iceberg swimmers and the familiar Bondi Nippers competing at summer carnivals, each are iconic of Australia's beach culture and is part of our cultural identity.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

7. Brewarrina Aboriginal Fish Traps (Baiames Ngunnhu) (N-9)

The Ngemba people of Brewarrina used their advanced knowledge of river hydrology and fish ecology to trap and catch large numbers of fresh water fish. The unusual and innovative fish traps, known as Ngunnhu, are still visible in the Darling River, and have strong social, cultural and spiritual association for Aboriginal people with connections to the area.



Michael Lindquist © Department of the Environment and Energy

8. Centennial Park

Established in 1888 as a 'People's Park', Sydney's Centennial Park was the site of the 1901 inauguration of the Commonwealth of Australia, a defining moment in Australia's Federation that united the six colonies as the Commonwealth of Australia. Centennial Park's natural amphitheatre was considered the ideal choice for this event as a symbol of a democratic space, allowing hundreds of thousands of members of the public to witness the ceremony alongside the dignitaries.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

9. City of Broken Hill (L-10)

One of Australia's most significant mining towns with over 130 years of continuous operations, Broken Hill is celebrated for its role in pioneering mining technology, occupational health and safety standards, and environmental regeneration. The 'city in the desert' is renowned for its isolated location, dramatic landscape, and community spirit.

Dragi Markovic © Department of the Environment and Energy

10. Cockatoo Island** (0-11)

Cockatoo Island is a former industrial settlement in the upper reaches of Sydney Harbour, and is a remarkable example of the use of convict labour in the development of Australia. Between 1847 and 1857, 580,000 cubic feet of sandstone was excavated to build part of Fitzroy Dock, which operated for 134 years. Cockatoo Island was also the first dockyard for the Royal Australian Navy.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

11. Cyprus Hellene Club—Australian Hall (0-11)

On Australia Day 1938, the 150th anniversary of the landing of the First Fleet, the Day of Mourning protest was held at the Cyprus Hellene Club, Sydney. The protest highlighted the exclusion of Indigenous people from the Australian nation. It was attended by some of the most prominent Indigenous leaders of the day and called for Indigenous peoples' equality under the law and recognition of their civil rights.

K Charlton © Department of the Environment and Energy

12. First Government House Site (0-11)

First Government House was the first major building in Australia with its construction commencing only months after the 11 ships of the First Fleet sailed through Sydney Heads in 1788. This symbol of colonial power sat on the most prominent site of Sydney Cove. The residence and office of Australia's first Governor, Arthur Philip, was frequented by notable British and Aboriginal Australians.

State Library of New South Wales (Dixson Library)

13. Gondwana Rainforests of Australia* (P-9)

The Gondwana Rainforests of Australia contain the largest and most significant areas of subtropical rainforest and Antarctic Beech cool temperate rainforests in the world. Gondwana is unique for the number of flora and fauna that have remained relatively unchanged over millions of years and is one of two remaining large areas of Araucarian rainforest in Australia.

Paul Candlin © Department of the Environment and Energy

14. Governors' Domain and Civic Precinct

The Governors' Domain and Civic Precinct in the heart of Sydney connects people to the early history of Australia including interactions between Indigenous people and British colonisers. Its suite of historic buildings and public areas demonstrate the place's important role in the historic processes that shaped Australia's civic institutions, democratic progress and the physical character of our cities.

Courtesy of Shutterstock

15. Greater Blue Mountains* (0-11)

Encompassing mountains, plateaus and spectacular sandstone escarpments, the Greater Blue Mountains are dominated by temperate eucalypt forests – the source of their distinctive blueish hue. This landscape illustrates how Australian eucalypts evolved after the break-up of the Gondwana super-continent, with very high eucalypt species diversity. It includes ancient relict plant species like the Wollemi Pine, as well as the Jenolan Caves.

Dragi Markovic © Department of the Environment and Energy

16. Hyde Park Barracks** (0-11)

Hyde Park Barracks, designed by Australia's first architect, Francis Greenway, was the first government-built convict barracks, and the only remaining barracks building from the Macquarie era of convict administration. The building marked a turning point in Australia's management of transported convicts, allowing more systematic management of convicts as well as better designed and constructed infrastructure which reflected Macquarie's vision for the colony.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

17. Kamay Botany Bay: botanical collection sites (0-11)

One of the great botanical collections of all time comes from the Kamay Botany Bay: botanical collection sites in New South Wales. It was here that Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander collected specimens of at least 132 plant species during the first landing of the HMB Endeavour, commanded by James Cook. The Endeavour arrived on 29 April 1770 and stayed for eight days. Kurnell Peninsula was also the point of first recorded contact between the British and Indigenous Australians in eastern Australia.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

18. Ku-ring-gai Chase National Park, Lion Island, Long Island & Spectacle Island Nature Reserves (0-11)

The reserves are home to an extraordinary concentration of species and feature diverse vegetation, sandstone escarpments and picturesque waterways. The place contains a range of ecosystems, including heathland, woodland, open forest, swamps and warm temperate forest. The place also includes Australia's earliest nature conservation reserve and sites that display rich evidence of Aboriginal Australian settlement over the last 7,400 years.

Daryl Chapman © Department of the Environment and Energy

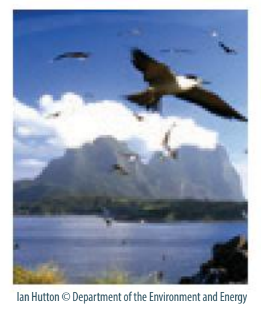
19. Kurnell Peninsula Headland (0-11)

Kurnell Peninsula Headland is the site of first recorded contact between Aboriginal people and the British in eastern Australia. Captain Cook's landing dramatically altered the way of life for Aboriginal people. The place symbolically represents the birthplace of a nation, and the dispossession of Australia's Indigenous people.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

20. Lord Howe Island Group* (Q-10)

Encompassing volcanic mountains, palm forests, low-lying rainforests and grasslands, the Lord Howe Island Group is home to an array of native plants and endangered seabird colonies. At least 168 bird species live on or visit the islands. The world's largest stick insect – the Lord Howe Island phasmid – thought extinct in 1920 was rediscovered at Balls Pyramid in 2001.



Ian Hutton © Department of the Environment and Energy

21. Moree Baths & Swimming Pool (0-9)

Moree was the first place the 1965 Freedom Riders encountered a by-law that legalised discrimination against Indigenous Australians. The by-law prohibited Aboriginal people from using the Moree Baths and Swimming Pool. Charles Perkins led the Freedom Rider's protest that forced non-Indigenous Australians to examine their attitudes towards our First People.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

22. Warrumbungle National Park (0-10)

Shaped by an ancient volcano that has eroded over millions of years, the rugged landscape of New South Wales' Warrumbungle National Park has attracted bushwalkers and rock climbers for over 70 years. A biodiversity hotspot, the park provides an important habitat for an array of native flora and fauna.

Maryanne Humphreys © Department of the Environment and Energy

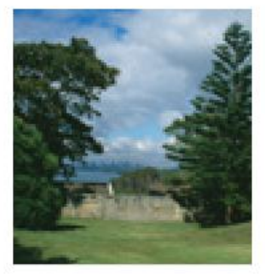
23. Myall Creek Massacre & Memorial Site (0-9)

A reminder of the shared history between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Australians the Memorial has recently played a role in Australia's reconciliation movement. In 1838, approximately 30 Wirrayaraay people were massacred at Myall Creek, and the subsequent court cases and hanging of seven settlers was the last time the Colonial Administration intervened to ensure colonial laws were applied equally to Aboriginal people and settlers.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

24. North Head—Sydney (0-11)

The seaward entrance to Sydney Harbour, North Head has been a significant arrival and departure point since 1788. The landmark Sydney Heads are appreciated for aesthetic values on their own, and are recognised as the entrance to one of the world's most picturesque harbours. For almost 150 years Australia's first Quarantine Station on North Head helped protect the country from disease.



© Department of the Environment and Energy

25. Old Government House & the Government Domain** (0-11)

Home to governors of New South Wales from 1788–1856, Old Government House is Australia's oldest intact former vice-regal residence and the mainland's oldest surviving public building. It was the foundation of British colonial and convict administration, as well as being a convict working place. Much of the administrative, social and political life of the colony was decided by the governors here.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

26. Old Great North Road** (0-11)

Situated in its unaltered bushland setting, the Old Great North Road is the best surviving example of a convict-built road with massive structural works. It demonstrates the harsh and isolated conditions in which the convict road building gangs lived and laboured for months at a time, as well as the expansion of New South Wales.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

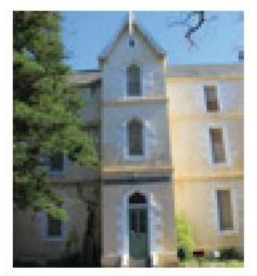
27. Parkes Observatory (0-11)

Parkes Observatory is a monument to Australian scientific and engineering achievement. Built in 1961, the Parkes Observatory symbolises how important astronomy has been to Australian history. It also holds special associations with the Apollo 11 moon landing. "The Dish" was one of the first large single-dish radio telescopes in the world. Ongoing upgrades have ensured it continues to function as an important scientific tool.

Image courtesy of Shutterstock

28. Parramatta Female Factory and Institutions Precinct (0-11)

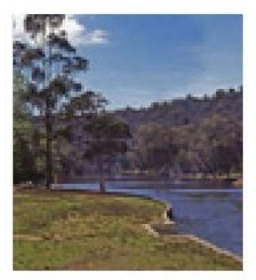
From 1821 to 2008, many thousands of women and children passed through the Parramatta Female Factory and Institutions Precinct in the care and custody of the state. Institutionalisation was a core part of Australia's welfare system over two centuries, and this Precinct is outstanding in its capacity to tell the stories of women and children in institutional care.



Claire Baker © Department of the Environment and Energy

29. Royal National Park & Garawarra State Conservation Area (0-11)

Australia's first national park – and the world's second after Yellowstone in America, Royal National Park is located just 40 kilometres from the centre of Sydney. Its heathlands and woodlands host diverse plant and animal life, supporting one of the richest concentrations of plant species in temperate Australia. The Park's declaration in 1879 was the starting point for the Australian conservation movement.



Claire Baker © Department of the Environment and Energy

30. Snowy Mountains Scheme (N-12)

The Snowy Mountains hydroelectricity scheme is regarded as one of the engineering wonders of the world. Built between 1949 and 1974 by over 100,000 workers – including migrants from over 30 countries – the scheme remains Australia's largest public engineering works ever undertaken and an enduring symbol of our identity as an independent, multicultural and resourceful nation.

National Archives of Australia A6180, 22/5/72/15

31. Sydney Harbour Bridge (0-11)

Built in 1932, the Sydney Harbour Bridge is one of Australia's best-known and photographed landmarks. It is an integral component of the Sydney Harbour vista. The bridge played an important part in the development of modern Sydney and has been recognised all over the world as a symbol of progress and a vision for a splendid future for Australia.

Steve Wray © Department of the Environment and Energy

32. Sydney Opera House* (0-11)

Designed by Danish architect Jørn Utzon, the Sydney Opera House is a striking sail-like building that houses one of the busiest performing arts centres in the world – with 1.4 million patrons and eight million visitors each year. Opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1973, it has become an enduring symbol of modern Sydney and Australia.

Dragi Markovic © Department of the Environment and Energy

33. Willandra Lakes Region (Mungo)* (M-11)

Willandra contains a system of ancient lakes formed over the last two million years, most of which are fringed by a crescent-shaped dune or lunette. Aboriginal people lived on their shores for some 50,000 years – and it is here that Australia's oldest known human remains, Mungo Lady and Mungo Man, were discovered.

Kate McMahon © Department of the Environment and Energy

NORTHERN TERRITORY

34. Hermannsburg Historic Precinct (Ntaria) (I-6)

The buildings that remain in the Hermannsburg Historic Precinct reveal the influence of German Lutherans on Indigenous Australians in southern Central Australia. Established by two missionaries in 1877, Hermannsburg became a refuge for the Arrernte people from violent conflict. Born there in 1902, acclaimed artist Albert Namatjira was the most famous exponent of the painting style recognised as the Hermannsburg School.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

35. Kakadu National Park * (J-2)

Kakadu is home to the longest living culture on earth. The Aboriginal art sites of Kakadu provide an extraordinary record of human interaction with the environment over tens of thousands of years. With breathtaking natural beauty, this is a place of enormous biological diversity and is home to internationally important wetlands.

© © Department of the Environment and Energy

36. Uluṟu-Kata Tjuṯa National Park* (I-7)

The immense rock formation of Uluru and rock domes of Kata Tjuta are remarkable geological and landform features which are a living cultural landscape for the Anangu people. Rock art in the caves around the base of Uluru show the enduring cultural traditions of Anangu and traditional ecological knowledge is used in the ongoing scientific management of the species found in diverse habitats.

© Tourism NT

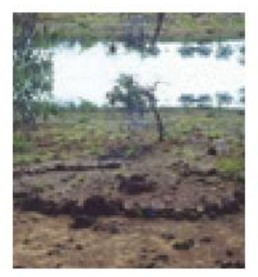
37. Wave Hill Walk-Off Route (Daguragu) (I-4)

In August 1966, Aboriginal Australian workers at Wave Hill Station led by Vincent Lingiari went on strike – walking away from the poor wages and living conditions they had experienced for over 40 years. The Wave Hill Walk-Off Route encompasses the sites that led to the Gurindji people becoming the first to have land returned to them by the Commonwealth Government.

National Archives of Australia A8598, AK6/5/80/16

38. Wurrwurrwuy stone arrangements†

Wurrwurrwuy is the Yolngu name for a north-east Arnhem Land area where a series of Aboriginal 'stone pictures' lie. Recording the history of trepang (sea cucumber) trade between the Yolngu and Macassans from Sulawesi during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the pictures are highly unusual as they depict historical objects rather than sacred or ceremonial images.



Heritage Branch, NT Department of Tourism and Culture

QUEENSLAND

39. Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Riversleigh)* (K-4)

The Australian Fossil Mammal Sites at Riversleigh in Queensland, and Naracoorte in South Australia, are among the world's most important fossil sites. They are outstanding for the diversity and quality of preservation of their fossils and illustrate key stages in the evolution of the unique mammal fauna of Australia.

Colin Totterdell © Department of the Environment and Energy

40. Dinosaur Stampede National Monument, Lark Quarry (M-6)

The 4,000 dinosaur footprints at Lark Quarry in central Queensland record several moments of a frantic scene around 95 million years ago. A group of up to 180 chicken-sized dinosaurs were chased by a larger dinosaur, as they fled they left footprints in the mud. The footprints inspired the stampede scenes in Steven Spielberg's Jurassic Park and the BBC's series Walking with Dinosaurs.

Jaime Rankin © Department of the Environment and Energy

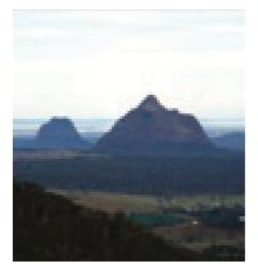
41. Fraser Island* (P-7)

Stretching over 120 kilometres, Fraser Island is the largest sand island in the world – revealing a continuous record of climatic and sea level changes over the past 700,000 years. It features complex dune systems that are still evolving, as well as lakes and tall rainforests unique in a sand environment.

Paul Candlin © Department of Environment and Energy

42. Glass House Mountains National Landscape (P-8)

The Glass House Mountains are a spectacular feature of South East Queensland. Rising abruptly from the coastal plain, they provide insights into the volcanic history of the eastern Australian mainland and form a breathtaking landscape rich in diverse vegetation and home to a variety of birds and animals.



© Department of the Environment and Energy

43. Great Artesian Basin Springs: Elizabeth (L-7)

Elizabeth Springs possesses extraordinary natural and evolutionary qualities. It is a refuge in the desert for rare plant and animal species and is one of Australia's only remaining relatively intact Great Artesian Basin springs. Due to its isolation it has evolved distinct fauna and flora species not found anywhere else in the world.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

44. Great Barrier Reef* (N-4)

At 348,000 square kilometres, the Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef ecosystem — the only structure made by living organisms visible from space. Built by and composed of millions of tiny coral polyps, the reef, one of the richest and most diverse natural ecosystems, is considered one of the seven natural wonders of the world.

© Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Authority

45. Ngarrabullgan (M-2)

Ngarrabullgan, located in Queensland is also called Mount Mulligan. It is a visually striking table top mountain – and home to the Eekoo – a dangerous creation being. It is therefore a sacred place for the Djunjan people, and one they approach with caution. Excavation of rock shelters reveal the Djunjan lived on the mountain from 37,000 years ago.

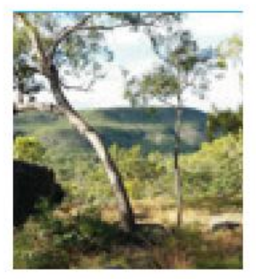
46. QANTAS Hangar, Longreach (M-6)

The Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (QANTAS) Hangar at Queensland's Longreach Airport was one of the first sites of civil aviation activity in the country. The unassuming galvanised iron hangar is where the national carrier commenced operations with two small planes in 1922. Just six years later, it became the base for the Royal Flying Doctor Service.

A. Robertson © Department of the Environment and Energy

47. Quinkan Country (M-6)

Quinkan Country is located near the small town of Laura on Cape York Peninsula. It is a dynamic cultural landscape best known for its rich and diverse rock art, with depictions of Quinkan spirit beings, tall slender Timaras and fat bodied Imjims (or Anurra). Evidence of Aboriginal occupation is dated to 34,000 BP and rock art to 27,000 BP.



© Department of the Environment and Energy

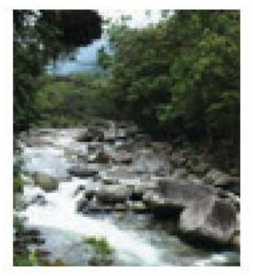
48. Tree of Knowledge (M-6)

Once a meeting place for shearers during their 1891 labour strike, the 10 metre Ghost Gum stood proudly in Barcaldine for 150 years. Deliberately poisoned in 2007, the tree has been reimagined and recreated so its importance in the formation of the Australian Labor Party lives on.

Image courtesy Carlyn Waters

49. Wet Tropics of Queensland* (M-3)

Featuring mountains, rivers, gorges and waterfalls, the Wet Tropics contain a near complete record of the major stages in the evolution of plant life, and many species from when Australia was part of Gondwana. The Rainforest Aboriginal People of the Wet Tropics of Queensland have lived continuously in the rainforest environment for at least 5,000 years.



Kate McMahon © Department of the Environment and Energy

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

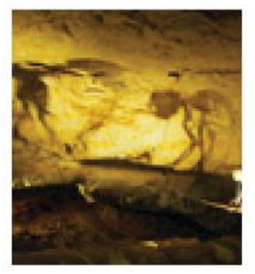
50. Australian Cornish Mining Sites: Burra & Moonta (K-11)

Cornish miners, engineers and tradespeople worked in the copper mines of South Australia from the mid-nineteenth to the twentieth centuries. The new colony of South Australia soon became known as the Copper Kingdom due to the importance of copper mining and its exports. Cornish mining technology, skills and culture is preserved in the towns of Burra and Moonta.

Dragi Markovic © Department of the Environment and Energy

51. Australian Fossil Mammal Sites (Naracoorte)* (L-13)

The Australian Fossil Mammal Sites at Naracoorte in South Australia, and Riversleigh in Queensland, are among the world's most important fossil sites. They are outstanding for the diversity and quality of preservation of their fossils and illustrate key stages in the evolution of the unique mammal fauna of Australia.



© Department of the Environment and Energy

52. Ediacara Fossil Site—Nilpena†

Discovered in 1946, the fossil imprints of soft-bodied creatures found at the old Ediacara mine site in the western Flinders Ranges shifted scientific understanding of how life on earth evolved. The fossils preserved in the ancient sea floor represent the first known multicellular animal life older than 540 million years.

Scott Evans, University of California, Riverside

53. Great Artesian Basin Springs: Witjira-Dalhousie†

Australia is home to the largest artesian system in the world. Witjira-Dalhousie Springs is a series of 60 artesian springs that extend over an area of more than 50,000 hectares. Aboriginal artefact scatters, camp sites, and traditional songs and stories are associated with the Witjira-Dalhousie Springs; they also support flora and fauna found nowhere else on earth.

Yvonne Websiter © Department of the Environment and Energy

54. Koonalda Cave†

The well-preserved finger markings and archaeological deposits found in Koonalda Cave allow an insight into Aboriginal life on the Nullarbor Plain during the Pleistocene epoch, more than 22,000 years ago. Proving Aboriginal people survived in the semi-arid region at this time, the Cave transformed the way Aboriginal rock art and human occupation sites throughout Australia were interpreted by archaeologists.

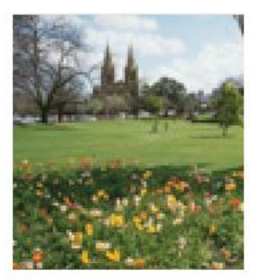
55. South Australian Old & New Parliament Houses (K-12)

South Australia's Parliament Houses played a significant role in our democracy, with principles we take for granted – such as all men and women, notably including Aboriginal men and women, having the right to vote and secret ballots – introduced at these sites. South Australia was the first Australian colony, and the second jurisdiction in the world (after New Zealand) to give women the vote.

Philip Wright © Department of the Environment and Energy

56. The Adelaide Park Lands & City Layout (L-12)

Adelaide is the only Australian city to be completely enclosed by parklands. Colonel William Light's design of a city with wide streets and town squares intersected by the Torrens River remains intact today. Light's innovative approach represents a turning point in the development of our nation, and reflects Adelaide's status as the only city founded for free settlers.



Philip Wright © Department of the Environment and Energy

57. The Burke, Wills, King & Yandruwandha National Heritage Place (L-8)

In 1860 Robert Burke and William Wills led an ill-fated expedition from Victoria through Yandruwandha-Yawarrawarrka and Wongkumara country, aiming to be the first people to cross the continent. The Yandruwandha Aboriginal people assisted the expedition, especially sole survivor John King, which ended when Burke and Wills perished not far from a tree marked 'dig' where a support party had left supplies.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

TASMANIA

58. Brickendon Estate** (N-15)

Built by convicts in the 1820s, Brickendon Estate is an intact example of the 'assignment system' – where convicts were allocated to land owners for work on agricultural estates. Operated by the Archer family for seven generations, the Estate's Georgian house, cottages, barns, granaries, woolshed and wells offer a rare insight into nineteenth century British farming practices adapted to colonial conditions.

Jenelle McMahon © Department of the Environment and Energy

59. Cascades Female Factory** (N-16)

Female factories were a unique colonial response to the management of convict women. The factories operated as places of work, punishment, and shelter for those who were between assignments, sick, or pregnant, as well as their infants. Most of the female convicts sent to Van Diemen's Land spent time at Cascades, the remains of which provide a rare insight into early philosophies of the punishment and reform of female convicts.

© Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority

60. Coal Mines Historic Site** (N-16)

The Coal Mines Historic Site contains the ruins of a penal probation station, including the coal mine where most refractory convicts were put to hard labour. Its complex of solitary confinement cells convey the harsh reality of Australia's convict history and reveal the human cost of the use of convict labour for the exploitation of Australia's resources.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

61. Darlington Probation Station** (N-16)

The most intact of the 78 probation stations built in Tasmania, Darlington allows a glimpse into our convict history and the evolution of the probation system. This system was unique to Tasmania and involved the classification, segregation and management of convicts, as well as their education, religious instruction, punishment and reform.

Rob Blakers © Department of the Environment and Energy

62. Jordan River Levee (Kutalayna) (M-16)

This ancient site contains artefacts that illustrate Aboriginal people's occupation from approximately 37,000–40,000 years ago. The flood plain on which the levee lies has been dated back some 60,000 years. Featuring an incredibly high density of stone tools, the site is also unique for the fact it remains intact, with its layers undisturbed.

63. Macquarie Island* (D-15)

The remotely located Macquarie Island is the world's only island composed entirely of oceanic crust and rocks from the mantle, deep below the earth's surface. The island has a breeding population of over 850,000 pairs of royal penguins. Elephant seals also form impressive colonies on suitable beaches during the breeding season.

Managed by Tasmania

© Department of the Environment and Energy

64. Port Arthur Historic Site** (N-16)

Established in the 1830s as a penal settlement, Port Arthur remains a chronicle of the convict system and the impact it had on early colonial development. The buildings and picturesque landscape offer a challenging mix of beauty and horror, with so many transported and re-offending convicts having experienced brutality and isolation here.

© Port Arthur Historic Site Management Authority

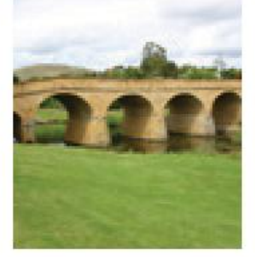
65. Recherche Bay (North East Peninsula) Area (N-16)

During the late eighteenth century, Britain and France competed to explore new lands. Visiting Tasmania in the 1790s, the expedition of French Rear Admiral Bruni D'Entrecasteaux landed at a bay he named after his ship *Recherche*, which resulted in mutual observation and meetings with Aboriginal groups, as well as the first illustrated publication on Australian plants.

Nicola Bryden © Department of the Environment and Energy

66. Richmond Bridge (N-16)

Australia's oldest stone arch bridge has spanned Tasmania's Coal River since 1825. Built by convict labour, it remains a lasting symbol of their contribution to the development of our nation. From 1803, more than 73,500 convicts were transported to the first penal settlement in Tasmania for crimes ranging from minor misdemeanours to political activities.



David Bishop © Department of the Environment and Energy

67. Tasmanian Wilderness* (N-15)

The Tasmanian Wilderness area is one of Australia's largest conservation reserves, spanning almost 1.6 million hectares. It contains important Aboriginal archaeological sites – including evidence of what is understood to be the world's oldest and southern-most occupation during the last glacial period, as well as a diversity of flora with some of the longest-lived trees and tallest flowering plants on earth.

Steve Johnson © Department of the Environment and Energy

68. Western Tasmania Aboriginal Cultural Landscape (M-15)

This region of Western Tasmania encompasses remarkable evidence of past Aboriginal people's lifestyles. Dotted along the coastline are the remains of hut depressions found in middens – revealing a specialised and more sedentary way of life based on the hunting of seals, land mammals and gathering of shellfish that began 4,000 years ago and continued up until the 1830s.

69. Woolmers Estate** (N-15)

Tasmania's Woolmers Estate is one of the most intact nineteenth century homesteads in Australia. Farmed by seven generations of the Archer family between 1817 and 1994, its structures are in unusually good condition. The Estate is significant for its association with the convict assignment system, which provided labour to settlers in exchange for food and clothing.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

VICTORIA

70. Abbotsford Convent (N-12)

For more than 100 years the Abbotsford Convent provided shelter, food, education and work for tens of thousands of women and children who experienced poverty, neglect and social disadvantage. The convent operated through the great Depression and two World Wars. This place demonstrates the role of religious and charitable institutions in Australia's history during the 19th and 20th centuries.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

71. Bonegilla Migrant Camp—Block 19 (N-12)

Post-World War Two migration transformed Australia socially, culturally and economically. The Bonegilla Migrant Camp was our largest and longest operating migrant reception and training centre, with 300,000 mainly European people residing there between 1947 and 1971. It is estimated over 1.5 million descendants of Bonegilla migrants live in Australia today.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

72. Budj Bim National Heritage Landscape* (Mt Eccles Lake Condah Area & Tyrendarra Area) (L-13)

30,000 years ago, the Gunditj Mara witnessed the volcanic eruption of Mount Eccles that revealed the ancestral creation being Budj Bim in the landscape. The Gunditj Mara began manipulating this lava flow to create ideal wetland conditions to grow and harvest eels and fish. They developed this landscape by constructing channels to link wetlands, weirs to pond water and stone fishtraps.

Image courtesy Carlyn Waters

73. Castlemaine Diggings National Heritage Park (M-13)

Once the richest goldfield in the world, the Castlemaine Diggings comprise one of our most outstanding gold rush sites. The intact miners' huts, Chinese market gardens, stone footings, shallow shafts, and Garfield Water Wheel allow a unique glimpse into the lives of those who worked the Australian gold fields.

Mark Mohell © Department of the Environment and Energy

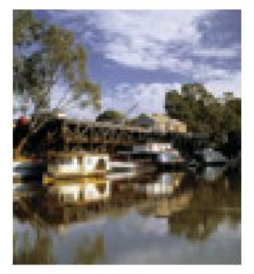
74. Corranderrk (N-13)

The Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve was the birthplace of policies involving the protection, segregation and assimilation of Aboriginal people during the 1860s. Successful governance and leadership by the Kulin people, including the management of a court system and economic development through agricultural production and tourism, provided for a degree of autonomy unavailable elsewhere in Australia until the 1970s.

National Archives of Australia A1200, L24637

75. Echuca Wharf (M-12)

Prior to Federation, the Murray River was the main inland trade route for Australia's pastoral industry. Echuca was ideally located to become our largest river port, as a river crossing to New South Wales with a rail link to Melbourne. The size and scale of the Echuca Wharf reflects the role it played in the pastoral boom of the 1880s that saw economic power shift from Sydney to Melbourne for the first time since 1788.



© Department of the Environment and Energy

76. Eureka Stockade Gardens (M-13)

The Eureka Stockade Gardens commemorate the Eureka Stockade in 1854. The confrontation over mining licences between gold miners and the colonial government was a dramatic turning point towards democracy. The miners were fighting for fair treatment for all. The principles they stood for - equality, fair treatment by government, and the right to vote - have become sacred to all Australians.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

77. Flemington Racecourse (M-13)

Over more than 170 years, Flemington Racecourse has evolved from river flats beside the Maribyrnong River to Australia's premier racecourse. Home to 'the race that stops a nation' since 1861 – the Melbourne Cup is fundamental to our sporting and cultural identity. The institution of Oaks or 'Ladies Day' in 1885 linked forever the Spring Racing Carnival with Australia's fashion industry.

Mark Munro © Department of the Environment and Energy

78. Flora Fossil Site—Yea (N-13)

Discovered in 1875, it would take another 60 years before the significance of the Yea Flora Fossil Site was understood. Pioneering scientist Dr Isabel Cookson identified the fossils as ancient fern or seed-bearing plants. This overturned conventional scientific theory, suggesting that not only did complex land plants develop earlier than thought, they first evolved in the Southern Hemisphere.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

79. Glenrowan Heritage Precinct (N-12)

The Glenrowan Heritage Precinct is the site of Ned Kelly's 'last stand'. Represented across Australian music, literature and art, the bushranger's image, words and actions have become a part of our mythology and identity.

© State Library of Victoria

80. Grampians National Park (Gariwerd) (L-13)

A place of spectacular natural beauty, Grampians National Park inspired artists such as Arthur Streeton, Arthur Boyd and Eugene von Guerard, and is home to one of the richest Aboriginal rock art regions in south-eastern Australia. It is also significant for its rich diversity of flora, with over 975 plant species, as well as freshwater and terrestrial invertebrates.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

81. Great Ocean Road (M-14)

The Great Ocean Road is an iconic Australian tourist route through spectacular coastal and forest landscapes. The construction of the road provided work for over 3,000 returned servicemen from World War One and remains a monument to their service. It is also home to highly significant fossil sites and the famous Bells Beach surf break.

Kate McMahon © Department of the Environment and Energy

82. High Court of Australia (former) (M-13)

The first permanent building for the High Court of Australia operated for over 50 years. It was the scene of debates and decisions that shaped democracy, federalism and national unity. The first sitting of the High Court in its Melbourne home was on 20 February 1928, with future Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies appearing for the appellant.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

83. HMVS Cerberus (M-13)

Australia's first steam-powered battleship, the HMVS *Cerberus* evokes a time when the colonies, especially gold-exporting Victoria, expected attacks by other imperial powers. Built between 1867 and 1870, her design was the foundation for all surface, gun-armed warships until the advent of guided missiles in the late 1960s. Scuttled in 1926, this unique maritime relic rests in shallow water in Half Moon Bay.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

84. ICI Building (former) (M-13)

The ICI Building (now Orica House) broke Australia's longstanding 132-foot height limit to become the country's tallest building upon completion in 1958. Based on international models, it was the most progressive architectural statement of its era – and spearheaded the high-rise boom that would change the face of Australian cities in the second half of the twentieth century.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

85. Melbourne Cricket Ground (M-13)

Australia's most iconic stadium, 'the G' has hosted some of the greatest moments in our sporting history. It became an early home for Australian cricket, with the first inter-colonial cricket match played there in 1856. The MCG also witnessed the birth of Australian Rules Football (AFL), and was the main site for the 1956 Melbourne Olympics.

Mark Munro © Department of the Environment and Energy

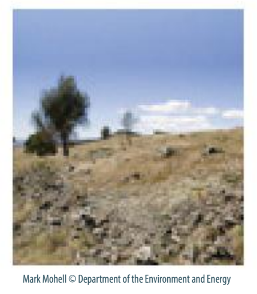
86. Melbourne's Domain Parkland and Memorial Precinct (M-13)

Melbourne's Domain Parkland and Memorial Precinct is an iconic part of Melbourne. It is a parkland landscape developed and shaped by its historic and on-going function as a rare government domain. The Kings Domain Resting Place within the parklands is an important signal to Australia's national story of the repatriation of Indigenous people's remains.

Image courtesy of Shutterstock

87. Mount William Stone Hatchet Quarry†

One of our largest and most intensively-worked stone quarries, Mount William was used by the Wurundjeri people from at least 1,500 years ago. Records document control of access to stone resources into historic times, with rough greenstone hatch heads used for hunting and gathering as well as creating social links as a valued item for trade across south-east Australia.



Mark Mohell © Department of the Environment and Energy

88. Murtoa No. 1 Grain Store (M-12)

The sole remaining emergency grain store built during World War Two, Murtoa No. 1 demonstrates the importance of food supplies during war and the place of the wheat industry in Australia's economy. Wartime restrictions meant builders had to rely on bush traditions and techniques, adapting them to meet the challenge of building an enormous structure in the Victorian wheat growing region of the Wimmera.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

89. Newman College (M-13)

Located within the grounds of the University of Melbourne, Newman College is considered one of the best buildings designed by Walter Burley Griffin – the architect, with his wife Marion Mahoney, behind our nation's capital. Built between 1916 and 1918, the college features Griffin's distinctive sculptural style, with the surrounding grounds landscaped by Marion Mahoney.

Philip Wright © Department of the Environment and Energy

90. Point Cook Air Base (M-13)

RAAF Base Point Cook was the first military aviation base in Australia and features the oldest, most extensive complex of military aviation buildings. The World War One airfield complex is the home of Australia's first military flying school and the birthplace of the Royal Australian Air Force. Point Cook played a pivotal role in the history of military and civil aviation in Australia for more than 90 years.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

91. Point Nepean Defence Sites & Quarantine Station (M-14)

Located at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay, Point Nepean is the site of two nineteenth century landmarks – the fortifications and quarantine station that protected Victoria against disease and attack. Thousands of immigrants seeking gold and a new life disembarked through the station, with military defences present at the site until the end of World War Two.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

92. Queen Victoria Market (M-13)

Queen Victoria Market represents the important role fresh produce markets have played in the development of Australia. Queen Victoria Market provides a link to a past way of life and demonstrates how the distribution of the food in cities has evolved. The market location was previously the site of the Old Melbourne Cemetery, the largest early 19th century colonial cemetery in Australia.

Image courtesy of Shutterstock

93. Rippon Lea House & Gardens (M-13)

Rippon Lea is an outstanding late nineteenth century urban estate. Designed in the affluent Boom or Victorian Italianate style by Joseph Reed – Melbourne's most important architect of the time – for Sir Frederick Sargood and family. The estate boasted a sophisticated system for water self-sufficiency that sustained its magnificent and expansive gardens.

Mark Mohell © Department of the Environment and Energy

94. Royal Exhibition Building & Carlton Gardens* (M-13)

Like the Eiffel Tower and Crystal Palace, Melbourne's Royal Exhibition Building was constructed as part of the late nineteenth century international exhibition movement. The classical 'Gardenesque' Carlton Gardens provide the setting for the great monument. The site was also where 12,000 spectators were present to witness the first sitting of the Commonwealth Parliament in May 1901.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

95. Sidney Myer Music Bowl (M-13)

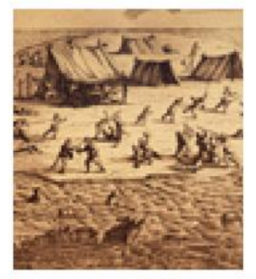
Sidney Myer Music Bowl, a rare large scale sound shell, is a twentieth century sound and architecture experiment. Named for its benefactor Sidney Myer – a Russian immigrant who arrived in Victoria in 1899 and went on to establish one of the country's largest retail businesses, Melbourne's first major outdoor cultural venue continues to attract both artists and 200,000-strong crowds.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

96. Batavia Shipwreck Site & Survivor Camps Area 1629—Houtman Abrolhos (C-8)

The *Batavia* story – one of treachery, murder, and heroism – is unparalleled in Australian maritime history. The relics and remains of survivors at these sites illustrate the mutiny and massacre that followed the shipwreck and have become part of Australian maritime folklore. These sites are integral to our understanding of the discovery and delineation of the Western Australian coastline.



© Western Australian Museum

97. Cheetup Rock Shelter†

Cheetup rock shelter is located in Western Australia's Cape Le Grand National Park and provides evidence of Aboriginal people's use of the site for gatherings for food preparation and rituals. Cheetup Rock Shelter provides outstanding evidence for the antiquity of processing and use of cycad seeds by Aboriginal people.

98. Dampier Archipelago (including Burrup Peninsula) (D-5)

The Dampier Archipelago is one of Australia's most important regions for Aboriginal rock art. The area contains tens of thousands of petroglyph engravings and a high density of stone arrangements. The engravings and stone arrangements provide an outstanding visual record of Aboriginal societies and their response to the rise of sea levels at the end of the last Ice Age.

Dragi Markovic © Department of the Environment and Energy

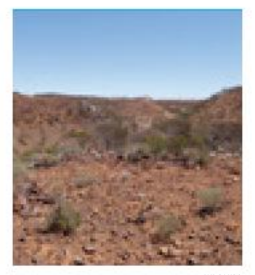
99. Dirk Hartog Landing Site 1616 — Cape Inscription Area (C-7)

Cape Inscription is the site of the first known European landing on our continent. Dirk Hartog's ship the *Eendracht* landed here on 25 October 1616. The Cape is named for the inscribed plates left by Hartog and later explorers, marking their landings. Hartog charted the coastline northwards – leading to parts of Western Australia appearing on world maps for the first time.

Nicola Bryden © Department of the Environment and Energy

100. Erawondoo Hill (E-11)

Erawondoo Hill is the discovery site of the oldest material known to exist anywhere on Earth, zircon crystals dated to 4.4 billion years old! This is just 150 million years younger than the age of the Earth itself, providing outstanding opportunities for research into the earliest phases of the history of our planet.



© WA DMIRS

101. Fitzgerald River National Park (E-11)

The Fitzgerald River National Park is one of the most important reserves for plant conservation in Australia. Located in the internationally recognised biodiversity hotspot of southwest Australia, the park supports approximately 1,748 plant species – including 75 found nowhere else in the world, and 250 that are rare or geographically restricted.

Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, WA

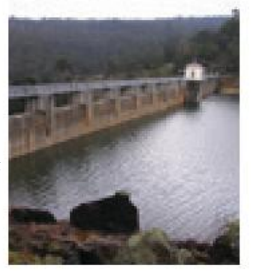
102. Fremantle Prison (former)** (D-10)

Fremantle Prison was established to house convicts in 1852 and continued to be used as a prison up until 1991. It is an exceptionally intact architectural ensemble due to 133 years continuous usage as a prison.

© Department of the Environment and Energy

103. The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme (E-10)

In the early 1890s, the discovery of gold in Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie led to a population boom in Western Australia. The Goldfields Water Supply Scheme was designed to provide a reliable source of water to support the goldfields. Running for 560 kilometres from Mundaring Weir to Mount Charlotte Reservoir, the Scheme used more steel than any structure in the world at the time of construction.



© Department of the Environment and Energy

104. Lesueur National Park (D-10)

Lesueur National Park contains an exceptional concentration of more than 900 plant species, including nine found nowhere else in the world and 111 found only in the local region. Located in the internationally recognised biodiversity hotspot of south-west Western Australia, the park is one of our most important reserves for plant conservation.

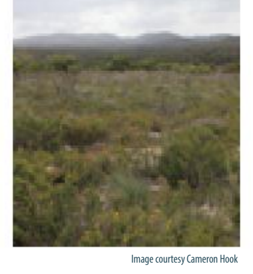


Image courtesy Cameron Hook

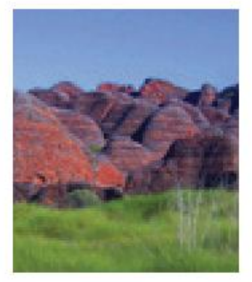
105. Porongurup National Park (E-12)

Located in the internationally recognised biodiversity hotspot of south-west Australia, Porongurup National Park contains one of the richest varieties of plants in the country, with more than 750 native species across its 2,621 hectares. It is also home to a number of invertebrates with a link to the Gondwana supercontinent.

© Colin Totterdell

106. Purnululu National Park* (H-4)

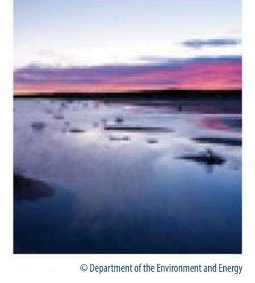
The Purnululu National Park covers almost 240,000 hectares of remote wilderness. The site is best known for its Bungle Bungle Range, a landscape of sculpted rocks containing breathtaking examples of beehive-shaped karst sandstone rising 250-metres above the surrounding savannah grasslands.



© Cathy Zwick

107. Shark Bay* (C-7)

This area is an extraordinary series of bays, islands and peninsulas. Shark Bay's islands are a refuge for mammals no longer found on the mainland and its seagrass meadows – the world's richest – are home to the largest population of dugongs. It also contains the most diverse and abundant examples of stromatolites, the oldest life form on earth.



© Department of the Environment and Energy

108. Stirling Range National Park (E-12)

Formed over millions of years by weathering and erosion, the Stirling Range is regarded as an area of great biogeographic and evolutionary interest. The National Park displays one of the richest arrays of flora in the country, with over 1,500 plant species – and 87 found nowhere else on earth.

Lochman Transparencies © Department of the Environment and Energy

109. The Ningaloo Coast* (C-6)

The Ningaloo Coast features some of our most dramatic land and seascapes – telling unparalleled stories about the movement of continents, changing climates, and evolution of life over 150 million years. It is home to the whale shark from April to June each year, the world's biggest fish, reaching up to 18 metres in length.

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110. The West Kimberley (G-3)

The West Kimberley is a vast area of dramatic landscapes, with escarpments and rivers cutting through ancient coral reefs and plateaus to create gorges and waterfalls. The West Kimberley has been occupied by Aboriginal people for at least 40,000 years and continues to be home to Aboriginal groups practising traditional law in the world's oldest continuous culture.

Cathy Zwick © Department of the Environment and Energy

111. Wilgie Mia Aboriginal Ochre Mine†

The largest and deepest underground Aboriginal ochre mine, Wilgie Mia features large open-cut pits, excavated caverns, and underground galleries – as well as the more uncommon 'stop and pillar' technique used to increase safety. The ochre found at Wilgie Mia relates to the creation story of Marlu (red kangaroo) and important aspects of ceremonial life, demonstrating its importance to traditional society.

EXTERNAL TERRITORIES & REMOTE ISLANDS

112. Heard & McDonald Islands* (A-15)

Heard Island and McDonald Islands constitute the only sub-Antarctic island group with an intact ecosystem – no known species have been introduced by humans, and flora and fauna continue to evolve undisturbed by humans. It includes extensive penguin and seal populations, Australia's only volcanic activity and only permanent glaciers, and Australia's tallest mountain peak and only active volcano (Mawson Peak 2,750 metres).

G Budd © Department of the Environment and Energy

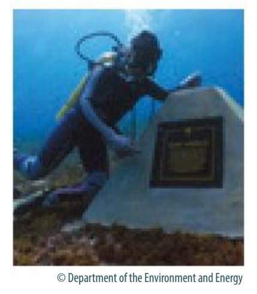
113. HMAS Sydney II & the HSK Kormoran Shipwreck Sites (B-7)

HMAS *Sydney* II sunk after a battle with German HSK *Kormoran* off the Western Australian coast on 19 November 1941; with 645 lives lost, it remains our worst ever naval disaster. The *Kormoran* also sank, losing 80 sailors. The disappearance of both ships in 1941 confounded the nation until they were finally found in 2008.

Image courtesy Curtin University and WA Museum. © WA Museum

114. HMS Sirius Shipwreck (D-14)

The shipwreck of the HMS *Sirius*, off Norfolk Island, is the only known location of a vessel from the First Fleet. The *Sirius* played an important role in the European settlement of Australia, it escorted the First Fleet during its 1787-1788 voyage, and provided defence, supplies and a communication link for New South Wales. Its loss was a disaster to the fledgling colony.



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115. Kingston & Arthurs Vale Historic Area, Norfolk Island** (D-14)

The Kingston and Arthurs Vale Historic Area on Norfolk Island is significant for its convict settlement that spanned the era of transportation to eastern Australia between 1788 and 1855. It is where the Pitcairn Island descendants of the Bounty mutineers were resettled in 1856, and is the only site in the country to display evidence of early Polynesian settlement.

© Western Australian Museum

116. Mawson's Huts & Mawson's Huts Historic Site (C-16)

Sir Douglas Mawson's incredible spirit and courage is expressed in these huts, still standing despite the hostile environment of Antarctica. Australia's first Antarctic base for scientific and geographical discovery was established in these simple huts, and from them Mawson and his team set out to explore and study the landscape, and pioneer the use of wireless communication.

Alasdair McGregor © Department of the Environment and Energy

Australian Government

NATIONAL HERITAGE PLACE

* World Heritage Site

** Australian Convict Sites World Heritage Property

† For cultural reasons, the location has This map has designed to celebrate the heritage values of the places on Australia's National Heritage list, please visit our website to view precise locations

Map valid as of April 2021

Visit our website at environment.gov.au/heritage/places/national-heritage-list